

—As perfect beauty is a passport to good society, so, "Odorona" conduces to good appearance.







## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, April 13, 1896.  
Mr. Spink took the chair at 2 o'clock; prayers by Rev. Dr. Wilson.  
Mr. Semlin moved: That an order of the house be granted for copies of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and any other person or persons, with reference to the construction of a rail through the northern portion of the province to the Yukon district. Carried.

**BRITISH PACIFIC RAILWAY.**  
Mr. Semlin moved: Whereas the proposition submitted by the promoters of the British Pacific Railway to the government has aroused considerable discussion throughout the province; and whereas the financial aid asked for was one of the reasons given by the executive council for their refusal to entertain the proposition; Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house, the government acted in the true interests of the country in their refusal to accept the proposal submitted to them; as the province is not in a position to justify the giving of financial aid to this enterprise.

In submitting this motion to the house Mr. Semlin had no intention of embarrassing the government or moving a vote of censure on them; because he believed that so far as the government have acted, they have received the commendation of the house and the country, as the proposition was made beyond the financial ability of the country. What is the question now to be settled?—What is the financial ability of the country so far as this matter is concerned? All know that the province is not in a position to grant any large money aid to any enterprise just now, for the government must act very carefully and conservatively with the province's revenue. For years back, the revenue has not been sufficient to meet the regular expenditure, and for that reason Mr. Semlin thought it would be well for the house to support the government as far as they have gone and to say definitely what the government should do. The opinion of those who proposed this resolution was that the government was not in a position to give any financial aid to this proposition. At the time this scheme first came before the government there was no question of financial aid mentioned; the first time it was mentioned was in 1892, some three or four years after the land grant was given. Mr. Semlin reviewed the legislation on the subject and the different propositions submitted, and said it was well that this matter should be settled at once, as one part of the province, which although not prepared to support the proposition submitted to the government, still think that another one should be submitted, and the question is, what sort of a one would be acceptable to the people of the province as a whole?

Captain Irving was somewhat surprised at the language of the leader of the opposition, who must know that the country cannot advance unless the province opened up. This railway would do that; it would interfere injuriously with no district, but would instead help the entire province.

Mr. Booth was afraid he could not vote against this resolution, because it was mainly in accordance with his. Mr. Booth's views, in so far as the present is concerned. He believed that, to the extent proposed, the government had acted in the true interests of the province. As to what should be done in the future, he was not in a position to say and would therefore move to strike out all the words after "them," in the resolution, making it read:

"Whereas the proposition submitted by the promoters of the British Pacific Railway to the government has aroused considerable discussion throughout the province; and whereas the amount of financial aid asked for was one of the reasons given by the executive council for their refusal to entertain the proposition; Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house, the government acted in the true interests of the country in their refusal to accept the proposition submitted to them."

Mr. Williams could support the amendment, as the resolution as proposed dealt with the present. The government, he thought, was perfectly justified in declining to accede to the demands of the promoters. If the country can afford it in the future, it would be a different proposition, but in the present condition of the provincial finances, the country was not justified in granting any financial aid to the company. It was desirable to have the government place itself on record in the matter.

Mr. Helmecken said that while the leader of the opposition was apparently seeking to congratulate the government for their action in the matter, yet it was in reality a cunning way of endeavoring to embarrass the government. But the government were fully alive to the responsibility incurred in reference to this question, and did not need any expression of approval of the opposition to guide them in the policy which they intend to pursue. Mr. Helmecken was not in favor of the amendment or resolution, for the reason that it starts out with an erroneous premise. It would be seen from the correspondence brought down that there was only submitted the basis of a proposition on which to open negotiations in the matter. No one has ever been heard to state that the government should have given to that suggestion the aid just exactly as asked. They have, so far as the government is concerned, asked that the promise given to the people to assist the British Pacific railway should be fulfilled. Viewed in this light the promoters naturally thought that, with that favorable expression of opinion that was given during the campaign, they would be coming to a friendly government, who, after the progress of negotiations, would be able to come down to the house with such a scheme as the house and the country would be justified in accepting. Mr. Helmecken had said at various public meetings outside of the house, and he was not afraid to repeat on the floor of the house that he thought the government had fallen into an unfortunate error in assuming that this correspondence did contain a positive proposal, in other words, a contract. If that had been the case he would understand the position taken by the government, but such was

not the case, the letter covering the proposal being, as he said before, but the basis for opening negotiations. Therefore he failed to see the strength of the resolution. The government would have to be extremely careful before they committed themselves to the extent of the resolution. The gist of that is that the province is in such financial straits that it would be unwise and unsafe for the government to accord the slightest amount of assistance to the enterprise. Now to have a resolution of that kind on record would simply tend to embarrass the government in their future dealings with this enterprise.

Hon. Mr. Turner—Not at all.  
Mr. Helmecken was very glad to hear the premier say that. He had every respect for that hon. gentleman and was firmly convinced that he was fully alive to the serious importance of building that railway, and Mr. Helmecken felt very positive that if the premier in the future looks upon this scheme in the way he should, and in the way everyone who has the interest of the province hopes he will, he will then see his way clear towards giving financial assistance to this railway. It was all very well to say give them all the land they want, as Mr. Helmecken had heard said on the floor of the house when the Columbia & Western railway bill was up for discussion. Mr. Helmecken was not in any way antagonistic to the government; he unfortunately differed with them in their treatment of this matter, but with

ordinary revenue to meet the expenditure of some \$200,000, and the probability was that it would be more. Now it was not to be supposed that the country would not submit to a doubling of the taxation to assist this road. Mr. Forster considered that the amendment of Mr. Booth weakened the resolution, although Mr. Forster was prepared to support it even in that shape, believing that the government were perfectly justified in refusing to grant aid. On the whole, Mr. Forster thought it would be a mercy to the province to tell them at once that there was no hope of getting aid for this road.

Captain Irving had to blush in the house for the first time when he found he had to sit in the same house with men who had no confidence in their country, and were afraid to take a step to promote its welfare.

Then the speaker proceeded to put the question, when there was a long discussion on points of order, procedure and privileges, resulting in the resolution as amended being carried.

**OTHER BUSINESS.**  
Mr. Forster moved: That a respectful address to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to cause to be sent down to this house a return showing copies of the applications made to the provincial government by the Dominion government on the 13th August, 1895, and the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company on February 10th, 1896, or any applications made by the said par-

ty to operation until six months after the passage thereof."

The bill was then reported and finally passed.

The Columbia & Western Railway bill was also dealt with.  
The house then went into committee on the same bill. Mr. McGregor in the chair, and was still considering it at six o'clock, when progress was reported and the house rose for recess.

**AFTER RECESS.**

It was ten o'clock before the bill was reported complete with amendments, which are of a multifarious character. Many members are looking forward with much curiosity to the printed copy. The house next went into committee on the Conditional Sales bill. Mr. Rogers in the chair, and reported progress after a few minutes' consideration.

The house then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

**FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.**

Thursday, April 16, 1896.

The speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock; prayers by Rev. Dr. Wilson.  
The house at once went into committee on the land bill. Mr. Hunter in the chair.

Sections 1 to 11 merely provide for the imposition and collection of royalties on timber, and were passed without any discussion.

Section 12 provides that every person desiring to purchase unsurveyed, un-

public lands at all, especially the agricultural land. If he made an exception at all it should be in the case of pastoral lands or land that required irrigation, and he reported from the report of one of the government surveyors, Mr. Devereaux, showing that settlement in some districts was practically precluded owing to the alienation of intervening tracts by purchase—it being impossible to get at the desirable land without building many miles of trail and road, an undertaking quite out of the power of the settler.

Mr. Semlin hoped the amendment would meet with the support of the government, as it was a principle that the opposition, at any rate, had been struggling for some time.

Hon. Mr. Turner and Col. Baker opposed the amendment as being undesirable and unnecessary.

Mr. Kennedy in this connection referred to the question asked of the chancellor of the exchequer by Mr. Seton-Karr in the Imperial house of commons as to whether official knew if there was any land open for settlement in British Columbia, and the chancellor of the exchequer replied that he didn't know. If such was the fact, it was this to ask what the representative of the province in London was doing that this information should be lacking.

Hon. Mr. Turner—That was some time ago.

Mr. Kennedy—It was in March of this year.

Hon. Mr. Turner—I don't know any-

more to insert after sub-section 4: "And shall have obtained a certificate from the commissioner that he has improved such land to the extent of 55 per acre first class land, \$2.50 per acre second class land, and \$1 third class land. Land which is bona fide cultivated shall be deemed to be improved land in every respect, and section 22 of the Land Act shall apply. Provided always that the person shall purchase more than one tract of land of whatever extent under this section until the above mentioned improvements have been completed in accordance with this act."

Mr. Hume moved a new section: "All crown grants hereafter issued shall contain a provision that in the event of any lands so conveyed being divided into town lots, every quarter lot shall be conveyed to the crown."

Mr. Sward moved a new section 15: "No prescription record shall be granted except for land taken up for agricultural purposes, and no certificate of improvement or crown grant shall be issued for such pre-emption until 7/8 acres at least of such pre-emption have been brought under cultivation."

The bill was reported complete with these amendments and the house rose for lunch.

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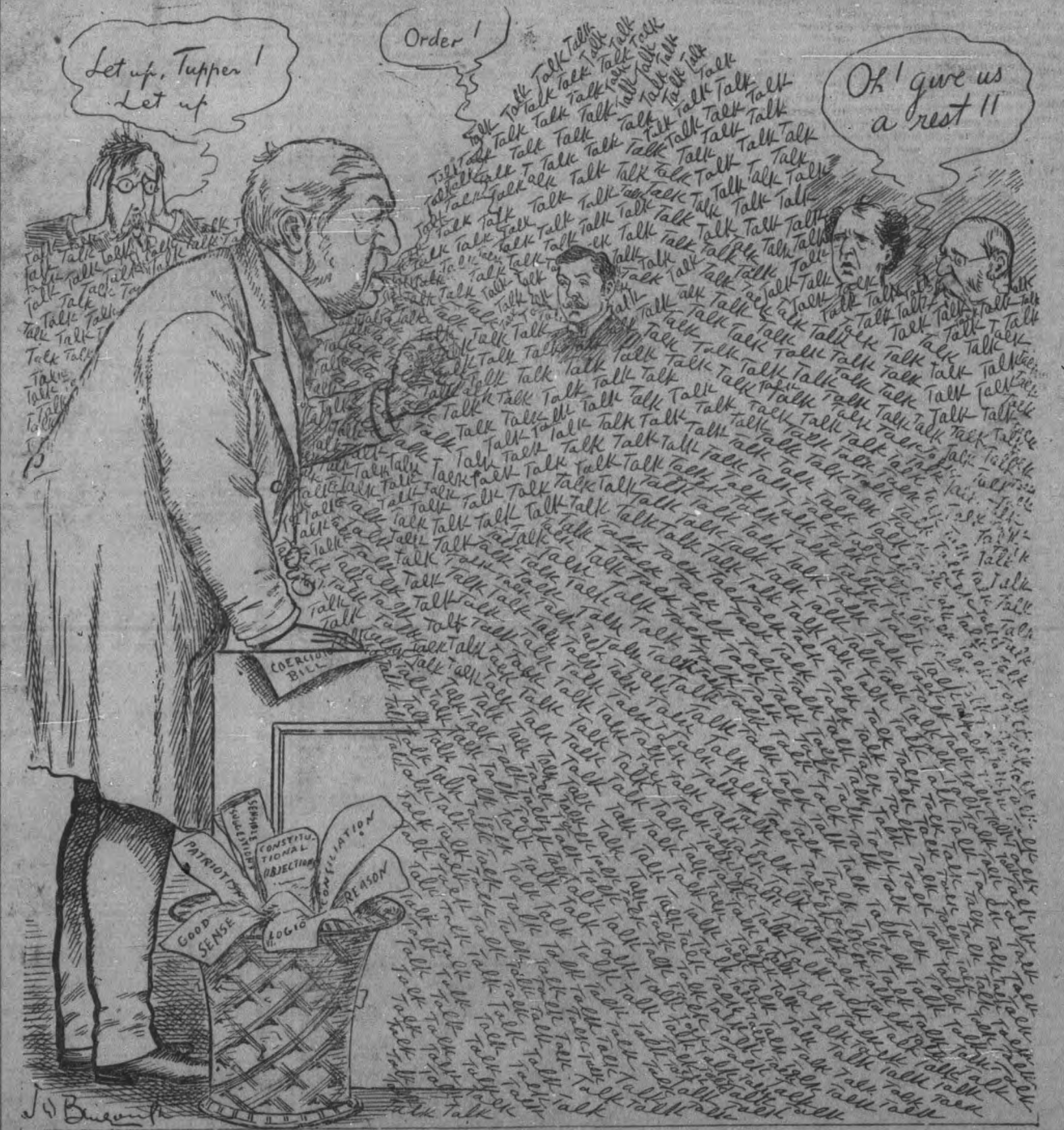
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### OBSTRUCTION!

their general policy he was in accord. He referred to Mr. Rithet's speech to the people of Victoria on the railway question, and expressed himself as being in entire sympathy, while he was at the same time perfectly willing to render the government every assistance in his power in placing before the people of this country such a scheme as will command the approval of all business men.

Mr. Forster was heartily in sympathy with the resolution. He had opposed, persistently and consistently, the British Pacific railway scheme for the last five years, and would continue to do so in the first place because the scheme had no ground to recommend it, and in the second place the province was not in a position to give financial aid to the company. A look at the estimates will show that to be the case. The finance minister had prophesied a surplus from the last loan, of \$300,000 on the 30th of June next, but the fact would be found that this surplus would be much less than stated. Out of this the supplementary estimates and other sums had to be taken, so that there would be nothing left to justify any financial aid to this company. In addition to this there was anticipated a deficit from the

ties at any other time, for grants or concessions of land in lieu of land alienated up to the 19th December, 1883, within the Island Railway belt, or for any other purpose, and copies of all correspondence in connection therewith. Carried.

Mr. Kitchen moved: That the second of the select committee on the Municipal Act, recommending that the reviser be instructed to separate the act into two parts be adopted, as follows: 1. Relating to city municipalities. 2. Relating to townships or district municipalities. Carried.

Mr. Adams asked the hon. the minister of mines: Are quartz veins which are found in placer claims, and held under the Real Estate Act of 1873, the property of the owners of such claims? Hon. Col. Baker replied: Section 21 of the Mineral Amendment Act, 1873, and section 11 of the Gold Mining Amendment Act, 1874, convey with the crown grant all metals precious and otherwise (except coal) to the grantees. The house then went into committee on the New Westminster & Vancouver Short Line Railway bill. Major Mutter in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Helmecken it was inserted: "4. This act shall not come in-

operation until six months after the passage thereof."

Mr. Kidd moved to amend this section by inserting after the word "land" on the second line the words "other than first class agricultural lands." His object in moving this, he said was to conserve the agricultural lands of the province for the actual settler, because it has been proved that the settlement of the province has been retarded by the holding of agricultural lands by those who do not work it. Although a great deal of damage has been done, yet it is possible to do something now to stop further injury being done. Mr. Kidd was opposed to the selling of

thing about that; there must be some mistake about it.

The amendment was lost on a straight party vote of 11 for and 15 against. On motion of Mr. Sward the words "timber land" before the words "first class" on the second line, the effect of which would be that it shall be the duty of the surveyor to classify lands surveyed as timber lands.

On motion of Mr. Sward it was also added to the same sub-section: "Such declaration shall also state whether in his (the surveyor's) opinion, any of such lands, and, if so, what, is likely to be required for the purposes of a township or fishing station; and whether the granting of such land or any of it would prevent or hamper the development of any adjoining natural resources."

Other amendments were as follows: On motion 12, sub-section 2, Mr. Sward moved to insert as a new sub-section, "Timber lands, that is lands which contain timber to the average extent of 2000 feet to the acre for each 100 acres shall not be open for sale."

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Turner this was changed to 8000 feet per acre. Mr. Williams, on the same section,



APRIL.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

## JOSHUA DAVIES

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.  
Member of the Victoria Stock Exchange.

## The Daily Times.

### THE MINORITY.

It is distinctly and decidedly incorrect to say that the Manitoba government "has absolutely rejected an arrangement precisely similar to that which has been voluntarily adopted by the majority in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and, to some extent, Prince Edward Island." No such arrangement was proposed to Manitoba by the Dominion commissioners. On the other hand, Manitoba's representatives did offer on behalf of the province legislation that would practically embody the Nova Scotia system. Ex-Premier Holmes of Nova Scotia, who is a Conservative, and ought to be considered a good authority, says that under the provisions proposed by the province's representatives the Manitoba Catholics would be better situated than those of Nova Scotia, inasmuch as they would have by law what the Catholics of the eastern province have only by sufferance. There is absolutely nothing to show that the Manitoba minority would not be satisfied with the law if it were altered as thus proposed. There is good evidence, indeed, that a large proportion of the minority are satisfied with the law as it is and are taking very kindly to the public school system. With the concessions as to religious education offered by the province nine-tenths of the minority would in all likelihood be fully contented. That would not suit politicians of the Oimmet and Tupper stripes.

### BLOCKING SETTLEMENT.

Immigration is said to be the great need of Canada, and of this province in particular. Nobody can be found to dispute the assertion that the more immigrants of the proper class we receive the better for the country, those who will settle upon and develop the land being especially welcome. Mr. Beggs, in his letters, has shown how the land and fiscal policies of the Dominion government have retarded the settlement of the Northwest, and Mr. Beggs cannot be accused of writing from a partisan standpoint, or as one lacking in knowledge. It is manifest that the same fiscal policy keeps back the settlement of this province, a drawback for which we have to thank the Dominion government and parliament. Now the provincial government insists on a land policy that will operate in the same direction. Every block of the public lands sold under the bill now passing will mean so much land withheld from settlement and the retarding of the province's development in a corresponding degree. Between the fatuous policies of the two governments the province has at present but little chance.

Minister Oimmet says the Conservative must march under the banner of coercion, and Sir Charles Tupper acquiesces. Controller Prior and Mr. Earle also seem quite willing.

Mr. Haslam in the house last night intimated that the people of his district approved of the proposal to coerce Manitoba. How far is his opinion due to the fact that he is not to be a candidate again?

Nicholas Flood, M.P., voted for the second reading of the coercion bill, explaining afterwards that he did so under "party pressure." Now he says the bill is a bad one, and he refuses to march under the Conservative banner. If that banner is to bear the motto of "remedial legislation," Nicholas Flood has evidently heard from his constituents. The other Western members who voted with him will hear from their constituents later on.

A gentleman who walks along the street expects to be treated as a gentleman—until he encounters a blackguard. On going into an election contest he might reasonably entertain a similar expectation.

Sir Donald A. Smith has decided, so it is said, to sever his connection with the Conservative party. A wiser course for anyone to follow is inconceivable.

The late Sir John A. Macdonald is on record as saying: "After me, the deluge!" Judging from the frantic haste displayed by many Conservatives to get under cover the downpour may in all reason be expected to commence at no very remote date.

That "Belions never, never, shall be slaves" should be repeated in frequent intervals nowadays, lest the glorious truth should be forgotten.

How cruel it would be to spoil the good times by electing opposition candidates at the approaching election!

So the coercion bill has been withdrawn, and Sir Charles Tupper is after

all going to be denied the opportunity of "dying for his country." Oh, posterity! What a loss is thine!

Sir William Van Horne is said to have remarked when in Vancouver some time ago: "I will have the grass growing on the streets of Victoria within five years." It looked for a time as if Sir William could lay fair claim to the title of prophet, but "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." Sir William did not figure upon us getting a controllership, and that's where we caught him. No grass, now, Sir William! Hail, prosperity! Hail!

Our "cabinet ministrations" seems to have had a sort of back-ache movement, if one may venture a surmise based on the painfully noticeable absence of any hilarious jubilation on the part of our citizens at the present moment.

### STRENUOUS FOOLING.

Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the government, declared in the house yesterday that Mr. Laurier and his followers were not guilty of obstruction, but only a small and insignificant minority were for their own purposes blocking the business of parliament. The minority referred to by Sir Charles Tupper consisted of Mr. McCarthy, who Sir John Macdonald declared was the brains of the Conservative party; Mr. J. H. Macdonald, who was the brains of the Liberal party; and Mr. J. H. Macdonald, who was the brains of the Liberal party. Sir Charles Tupper's statement is therefore a confession that it is in consequence of the burning divisions in the Conservative party in parliament that the time of parliament is being wilfully wasted; that the provisions of the bill are not being properly considered, and that the representatives of the people are being subjected to the injuries and even dangers of continuous sittings day and night. For two months the house waited while the members of the government quarrelled and disputed over the premiership and portfolios, and while they got the bill prepared, which was not until the beginning of March, and now the house is really prevented from properly considering the bill by the quarrels between the two or three sections of the Conservative party. It is notorious that the government does not want to pass the bill, that it merely wants to make a show of doing so in order, if possible, to win the support of the Roman Catholic church in this province. Neither Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster nor any member but Mr. Dickey has taken the trouble to inform himself as to the character and meaning of the provisions of the bill. When Mr. Dickey is not in the house none of the ministers can give any information about it, and of course when the house is sitting all day and night Mr. Dickey cannot be present all the time. When he is present he is compelled at times to allow clauses which are obviously objectionable to stand over until he can consider them with somebody acquainted with the Manitoba school situation and the wants of the minority. Thus it is impossible to make progress with the bill even when there is no obstruction, because of the ignorance and inactivity of the ministers. Yesterday after parliament had been compelled by Sir Charles Tupper to sit a day and a night because it would not pass certain clauses, those very clauses were at last radically amended in one or two cases, and in a third case one was allowed to stand over until the government could consider amendments. Sir Charles Tupper himself, besides provoking obstruction by his personal assault upon Messrs. McCarthy, McNeill, O'Brien and Sprone, makes forty-minute speeches in order to add to the waste of time. It is extremely doubtful whether there is, beyond a small section of the French-Canadian Conservatives, a single member of the house who really wants to see the remedial bill passed, and the Blues themselves are not satisfied with the bill, to which they also have proposed a number of amendments. What is needed at Ottawa is a change of government.—Montreal Witness.

### THE "BAR" OF THE COMMONS.

Sir Richard Cartwright yesterday made a sharp reference to the facility provided by the parliamentary restaurant for liquor drinking. He blamed the "bar" in the restaurant downstairs for a lot of evil. No one who knows the facts will say that Sir Richard's criticism was too harsh. A good many members of parliament never enter the bar room. A good many do, and a number enter it too often. The worst result is seen in the case of an occasional member undoubtedly seriously injured by excessive drinking; a less serious private injury, but a greater public one is the carelessness fostered among members regarding public business.

This matter is worthy the serious attention of the house. Perhaps it is not as simple an issue as temperance people may fancy. The profits from the bar enable the restaurant, where many members board, to run both well and cheaply. To stop the sale of which may mean the stoppage of the restaurant, which is really a useful parliamentary convenience. But undoubtedly the bar, as at present abused, is a parliamentary discredit, and the members should at least set their faces to the creation of a resolute parliamentary opinion against the habit of tipping there.—Ottawa Journal.

### RAVAGES OF ABSINTHE.

Mr. Rochefort's recent advocacy of temperance has directed attention to the consumption of absinthe in France, and some startling facts in connection therewith are being made. Men as a rule take the absinthe diluted in water, adding it slowly, but the women, to the consternation of the doctors, insist as a rule on drinking it "neat," with most terrible results to their constitutions. The number of brilliant men whom France has lost through the abuse of the opiate, but poisonous fluid, from the great poet Alfred de Musset, who used to be picked up drunk and half dead every night in the streets, down to the celebrated artist and caricaturist, Andre Gill, is simply appalling. An idea of the extent of the evil may be gathered from the recent return of the minister of finance, which shows that at the present moment there is a marchand de vin, or French absinthe seller, to every three houses in the French metropolis.—Westminster Gazette.

"Odorona" imparts beauty to the teeth, fragrance to the breath and health to the gums.

## Communications.

### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

No. 7.

To the Editor:—In my last letter I endeavored to show that until we are able to offer better inducements in the way of cheap living to the settler we cannot expect the flow of immigration to increase to any great extent. There is more in this than people imagine. It is all nonsense to say, as I have heard it said, that Canada is comparatively unknown. Millions of dollars, as I have already pointed out, have been spent in advertising its resources and advantages. The Canadian Pacific railway company have been particularly active in this respect, and their advertising methods are not excused by any American railway company on the continent. Exhibits of the produce of the country have been shown in nearly every part of Europe. Delegates have been invited to say out the land and report upon it to their friends at home. Delegates from the Canadian colonies have been sent to the old country to tell of their experience on this side, and everything has been done to make known the advantages of the Dominion to intending settlers. It is true the government at Ottawa have of late years relaxed their efforts to promote immigration, but the work of advertising the country has been going on for the past twenty years, and as a result it is as well known today as any other part of America. Yet the immigrants do not come off very fast. Only the other week the authorities at the port of New York complained that more people were arriving there from Europe than they were able to take care of, while we in Canada are constantly deploring the fact that we cannot get a sufficient number of settlers to come here. There must be some reason for this. What is it? Let us see. In the United States the progress of settlement was rapid and gradual. One state was filled up and then settlement spread to the territory beyond it. In this way the settlers were not isolated; railway followed them as they went. The U. S. with their vast and varied resources in the east and south, which we have not, were able to attract settlers to everything required by the settler at comparatively reasonable prices, and so our neighbors filled up their land while we continued to possess an uninhabited wilderness of prairie-land as fertile and productive as any Uncle Sam can boast of. What did we do? As soon as we took possession of the Northwest we went to work and surveyed the whole country to the very base of the Rocky Mountains and threw it open to settlement. Here and there over this vast area settlers were allowed to roam looking for homesteads. Isolated settlements sprang up many of which were still miles away from any railroad. The result was that not only was it a costly matter for the settler to get his supplies in but it was also quite an undertaking to market his produce. Away from companionship in many cases and from the comforts and better accommodations of the cities he became disheartened. It is no wonder if in many cases the settler had been getting ahead, if his world's goods had been increasing, he might have borne with the discomforts of his situation. But when each year he found all his earnings in his pocket, and the keep of his farm and the necessities of life and nothing laid by it is not surprising if he became discouraged. I have not drawn this picture from imagination—it is from life in hundreds of cases in the Northwest.

No effort has been made by the government to alter this state of affairs. They contented themselves with employing agents, printing immigration literature and inviting people to come to Canada. While they were doing this the disappointed settlers were using the mails in warning their friends against coming. So the efforts and expenditure of the government were neutralized about as quickly as they were made. It will continue thus until the policy of the government is changed, and the people may hold conventions on immigration and bemoan the lack of immigrants till doomsday. Immigration will not come under the present conditions of affairs. The Dominion government all this time instead of trying to ease the lot of the settler by lightening his burdens and making life attractive to him in his new home have been busy creating monopolies in the cities. It does not seem to have occurred to them that without population to form a market the industries of the country cannot expand. Their only idea seems to have been to tax the people to keep the industries alive, whereas if the question of population had been considered the industries to-day would have been in a much more satisfactory condition than they appear to be.

The question of immigration is on which the Liberals have at heart. Instead of the like-warm, half-hearted and wholly incompetent manner in which this department of the public service has been managed I look for an active and comprehensive plan as soon as the Liberal government is in power, and one of the first moves will be, in my opinion, a bettering of the condition of the settlers in the country so that others from abroad may be induced to join them.

We in British Columbia may not be concerned to the same degree in immigration matters as the Northwest, but nevertheless it is a matter of great importance to us. With the prairies east of the mountains filled with settlers the trade which it will bring to this province would be immense. It would give an impetus to our manufactures, and there is no reason why it should not build up an immense mercantile trade in our coast cities.

Besides this there is more land fit for settlement in British Columbia than most people are aware of, so that population is of as much importance to us as to any other part of the Dominion.

### ALEXANDER BEGG.

### THE BRITISH PACIFIC.

To the Editor: I see by your issue of April 3 that Mr. Helmecken made reference to my letter in the Times, and publicly charged me with being inconsistent, when he says I advocated the government assisting the creamery by a loan of 75 per cent of the cost, and not agreeing to a much smaller percentage towards the railway. This, as he says himself, was simply a loan, and I can assure Mr. Helmecken if I wanted to give as much for the creamery as he would like to give to the British

Pacific (and bear in mind of the farmers' money), I would be willing to give not only the cost of the creamery, but the pasture for the cows. Where are the millions of acres of land that Mr. Helmecken seems happy to lose sight of? It seems to me a draw of \$240,000 annually imposed upon 30,000 people, of whom, perhaps, two-thirds are women and children, would turn out political scheme into a political dance, and we, the real estate owners, would be called upon to pay the piper. And I for my part am glad that we have a representative who will stand by our interest in spite of the city howl.

And again in reference to Mr. Helmecken's position, I ask the electors to consider the fact that the government of British Columbia gave the Victoria district representation in the local cabinet, with power to act for the crown, and we by a unanimous vote consented to do so, and gave a man tried and proved; and then on the very first occasion he is called upon to defend the interest of the province, we, or at least a small portion of us, assemble and publicly express our opinion that we are afraid that he is forsaking our interest. I consider that such a vote is publicly acknowledged by the electors as a rebuke to the government, for do you suppose the province of British Columbia, or any other province, would give to a district the honor or of representation in the cabinet, if they knew that that constituency said to its representative "look after our interest and ours only?" It seems to me that one's common sense should convince one that a cabinet minister should be untrammelled in his judgment in looking after the duties of the crown.

But apart from that, Mr. Helmecken, inadvertently I presume, has put into our possession authority in this regard. He quotes from Todd's Parliamentary Government in England, and says that "When once chosen to this high trust, he should be allowed to act on his own independent judgment, belonging to a free independent assembly. What could be more plain and why has Mr. Helmecken made a quotation so unfavorable to his cause? I can hardly believe it must have been from the natural goodness of his heart, for I don't think he intended it.

Again, in reference to the railway, should we wish to make a transcontinental line we should be careful not to fall into the same experience of the Dominion government with Onderdonk. I will close for this time as we are very busy seeding and it takes a lot of grain to meet our tax bill. Should I see anything worth writing about after the spring work is over I may crave your further indulgence.

JOHN SLIGGETT.

South Saanich, April 12, 1896.

### THE INLAND SENTINEL PURCHASE.

To the Editor: In your paper of yesterday Mr. F. S. Barnard justifies his expressions regarding the "Sentinel" affair, by stating that the "sentinel" of the matter "made certain statements." Before replying to this new phase of the matter I must ask Mr. Barnard to please give me the name of the "sentinel" which he forgot to mention, and to give the time, place and place where the alleged statement was made.

VICTORIA, APRIL 10th, 1896.

### THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

Great Britain's Distinguished Ambassador to France.

Out of the dust and din which England's bold proposition to conquer the Sudan has raised in France rises the form of the imperishable Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the most distinguished diplomat of the times. France is fighting angry with England, and the relations between the two countries are tense as a loaded string. All England looks to the Marquis of Dufferin to smooth down the ruffled feathers of the Galle bird, and if he fails in this amazingly difficult task it will be because the affair transcends the power of the master hand at diplomacy. The Marquis has won his honors fairly, and he has no end of titles. Not even the title of Earl can be given here, but it may be said that he has occupied every lofty post in the diplomatic career of his country and is a colossus of interests. He is now about 70 years of age, and his long career has been of vast service to his country. He has been secretary of state for India and governor-general of Canada. He was British ambassador to Syria. He has been ambassador to Russia, to Rome and to Constantinople. It was while at the Turkish capital that he was entrusted by his government with the conduct of the entire Egyptian relations, and had the settlement of all the questions that grew out of the trouble made by the Arabi. It was while fresh from these works that he was made viceroy of India. In 1891 his lordship was given his present post of the French embassy, and now, when the two governments are at daggers drawn, he is a real triumph of diplomacy should he succeed in placating France and winning a victory for English advancement in Africa. Yet his present position is an exceedingly difficult one. Lord Dufferin has no end of titles. His father was the fourth Baron of Dufferin, and the son has been widely honored by many universities. He has some honorary degrees from every university in Great Britain. Harvard gave him honorary LL.D. in 1878. He is an author of some note, and withal one of the most interesting personages in Europe.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### THE MAKING OF TACKS.

New York Ledger: "Where do the pins go to?" is a common saying, but when one takes a few notes on the tack industry, the question, "Where do all the tacks go?" seems to be the next thing in order. The first tacks were made by hand. The operator used a vise and dies. A bit of metal was held by a clamp and the head was made by striking a blow with a hammer. Later on machinery began to be used, and now metal is fed into an enormous apparatus that will cut out nearly three hundred tacks a minute. The process is automatic; narrow strips of metal are fed in and clipped off; the heads are made by pressure, and it literally rains tacks into large boxes placed underneath to receive them. They are then packed into a rattler, which is a rapidly revolving cylinder, through which a jet of air is passed under high pressure. This removes all the dust and high particles. Black lead is sometimes put in to give them a polish, and then they pass on to the after, which sorts them and takes out the imperfect tacks, leaving the good ones to be passed on and dropped into a box, from which they are taken to be packed by quick fingered girls. A good workwoman can pack 1,000 pounds of tacks in a day. When one realizes that many of these machines are going, and that the tacks at this rate are being sent out to market, the wonder grows—where all the tacks go to.

The ways of auctioneers in different parts of the world vary greatly. In England and America the seller bears the expense of the sale, but in France the purchaser bears the cost, 5 per cent being added to the purchase. In Holland it is still worse, the buyer being required to pay 10 per cent, additional for the expenses of the sale.

Dr. H. I. Philpot, so well and popularly known to last year's visitors at the Harrison Hot Springs, is again in charge of the medical department of that famous resort.

Russia is pushing the construction of the Tiflis Kara Railway as fast as possible, and will probably have it completed by August next. It will enable her to carry an army from the Caucasus to the door of Turkish Armenia. The line is 190 miles long, and is already built as far as Alexandropol, fifty miles from Kara.

Disarrangements of the liver with constipation, biliousness, indigestion, pimples, yellow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One in a dose. Try them.

—Okell & Morris damson and green sage preserves are a luxury. Try them.



## VICTORIA THEATRE

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,  
APRIL 21st and 22nd.

The American Extravaganza Company

D. Henderson, Manager, presenting that  
Greatest of all Burlesque Extravaganzas,

## "SINBAD"

THE SAILOR, OR THE MAID OF BALSORA.  
100-PEOPLE-100.

The largest, most complete and most elaborately magnificent production ever brought to Victoria. An unvalued cast! Two Grand Ballets! Marvellous electrical effects! Superb transformations! Gorgeous costumes! A wondrous panorama! Picture gallery! A wealth of new music! Stupendously beautiful scenery!

PRICES—\$1.50 and \$1. Gallery 50c. Sale of seats opens Friday morning, April 17th at 9 o'clock at Jameson's.

**Joshua Davies,**  
AUCTIONEER.  
By Order of the Mortgagees.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.  
I will sell the Stock and Stock in Trade  
of the  
**Manchester House.**  
Particulars To-Morrow.  
JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

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**BOWES,**  
He Dispenses Prescriptions.  
100 Government Street.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Fine rods, reels, lines, casts and flies at Fox's, 78 Government street. New stock.

The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

Chicken thieves last evening paid a visit to Mr. Charles' chicken house on View street, and selected some of his best fowls.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "In all the history of spectacular productions upon the American stage nothing has equaled 'Sinbad'."

The water tank at the corner of Government and Yates street overflowed this morning. The cover of the tank is badly in need of repairs.

Mr. H. N. Bechtel received painful injuries by falling from his bicycle yesterday. One of his knee bones was fractured and he received other bruises.

The St. Alce Hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, is now open, and the management have put the rates to suit the times. An excellent staff has been secured.

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. is being held this afternoon under the presidency of Miss Spencer. Miss Clarke, who is engaged in rescue work, delivered a lecture.

Monuments, Headstones and concrete castings are very cheap at Stewart's. Be sure to get his prices before buying elsewhere. Cor. Yates & Blanchard streets.

The guard of honor for the closing of the house will be furnished by the Fifth Regiment. Members of the guard are requested to assemble at the drill shed at 2:15 p.m. to-morrow.

We are either lying or telling the truth when we advertise the Baines (White Flyer) Bicycles as the best high grade wheels in the world; and we are not lying. Perry, & McConnell, corner Broad & Troughton avenue.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the usual Saturday evening concert at the Y. M. C. A. A dialogue entitled "The Stage-struck Clerk" will be presented, and many favorite entertainers will figure in the programme.

Mr. William Greig, conductor of the Arion Club, delivered an interesting lecture at St. James' hall last evening on "Musical Odds and Ends." During the evening refreshments were served and selections were given by a quartette composed of Messrs. Greig, Jay, Jacob and Cave, and by a mixed quartette, Mr. Greig, Miss Arrowsmith, Mr. Wootton and Mr. Jay.

Mr. Henry G. Macaulay, of the firm of Strat & Macaulay, of this city, was married in Port and yesterday to Miss Marie Victoria Cameron, sister of Mr. Allan Cameron, of the C. P. R., at whose residence the wedding occurred. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Oles. The bridesmaid was Miss Hilma Macaulay, sister of the groom, and the best man, Mr. E. A. Robertson, of Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay will spend their honeymoon in California.

At the residence of the bride's parents, 128 Pandora street, last evening, Mr. W. G. Mackenzie was united in marriage to Miss Kate Denny, fourth daughter of Mr. William Denny. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the members of the family and a few friends being present. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Nora and Nellie Denny, while Mr. A. B. Mackenzie of New Westminster, supported his cousin, the groom. Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie will be the recipients of many handsome presents. They left last evening for the Spinal and Portland, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Fire destroyed W. G. Eden's frame residence and an adjoining barn at 1 o'clock this morning. The burned buildings were situated near Pool Bay. A telephone message from G. Winter's residence summoned Chief Deasy and a detail of firemen on a still alarm. On account of the scarcity of water the firemen had difficult work, saving the adjoining unoccupied residence, owned by Mr. A. W. J. Dwyer, which stood with thirty feet of the burned building. The origin of the fire is unknown. Eden with his wife and family, occupied the house. About half past twelve o'clock this morning the occupants were awakened by the falling of the kitchen chimney. The building was in flames, and the occupants escaped in scant attire. A small quantity of furniture was saved. The building and contents were insured by the London & Lancashire company. R. Ward & Co., agents, for 1000, which will almost cover the loss.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

**PRINCE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.  
Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The barn was owned by W. J. Dwyer and was uninsured.

—Monarch Bicycles, perfection in every detail; handsomely finished. 95 Johnson street.

—The closing exercises of the Y. M. C. A. educational classes will be held on next Wednesday evening. Hon. Col. Baker, minister of education, has kindly consented to take the chair.

—Mr. J. St. Clair Blackett has sold his collecting and commission business to Messrs. Munn, Holland & Co. The latter firm have been appointed agents for the Union Assurance Society of London, England, which agency was formerly held by Mr. Blackett.

—The entertainment given in St. John's schoolroom yesterday evening under the direction of Mrs. Willoughby Anderson was one of more than ordinary interest and excellence. The menu was of a melange character, music and tableaux being well intermixed, the programme as published yesterday being presented. The vocal solo "Pierro," by Mrs. Anderson, won a well-deserved encore, while Miss Braid, who made her debut as a vocalist also won encores. The travesty, a musical medley by Messrs. Hood, Richardson, Wallis, Williams and Porter made the hit of the evening, representing in song and drama the trials and tribulations of the "New Man." The artistic decorations and arrangement of the stage were also worthy of mention, and greatly enhanced the beauty of the tableaux.

—The literary and musical entertainment to be given by Victoria camp No. 52, Woodmen of the World, to-morrow evening, will be the event of the season in this society. This is assured as the result of push on the part of the energetic programme committee, and kindness on the part of the performers in accordance to the request for their valuable services and time. The Woodmen of the World are to be congratulated on being able to give themselves and friends such an enjoyable and instructive evening. The camp will start business at 7:30 p.m. and adjourn at 10 p.m. to the large room in the A. O. U. W. building and take up the programme.

As there are several initiations on the business list, it is requested that the members and candidates be on time. Invited friends are also requested to come early. General Commander N. Shakespear will take the chair. The programme follows: Chairman, opening remarks; solo, Mr. Oliver; recitation, Master Pennock; song, "When the Heart is Young," Miss A. Stoddard; dialogue, Mr. and Miss Little; piano solo, "Titanic," Miss R. Stoddard; solo, Mr. F. Richardson; recitation, Miss Wolf; solo, Miss Anderson; vocal duet, "In Meadows Green," Messrs. P. H. Lang and Grizzelle; recitation, Mr. Stoddard; solo, Mr. F. H. Lang; recitation, Miss Irene Ure; solo, Mr. F. H. Lang; selection, Victoria Mandolin club; song, Miss Clarke; solo, "Every Bullet has Its Rillet," Mr. Grizzelle; "God Save the Queen."

"Sinbad" in all its glory, magnificent scenery, brilliant electrical effects, dazzling new costumes, with the brightest of humor and the latest of catchy music, opens a two nights engagement at the Victoria theatre Tuesday night. The present "Sinbad," Mr. Henderson claims, is the largest, most magnificent, and in point of detail, the most complete production he has ever brought west. Everything appertaining to the performance is carried intact, and the burlesque will be given exactly as at the home theatre in Chicago. Mr. Henderson is particularly enthusiastic over his present cast. He has Louise Bessing playing the role of "Sinbad," with Frankie Raymond back again in her former part of "Ninetta." Oscar Girard is the comedian, and is said to be the best that has ever played the part of "Fresco." His songs and parodies are particularly clever—some of them "I Am the Man," "The Song of All Songs," and "It's a Way They Have in Victoria." Hugh Chivers, late of the Pauline Hall opera company, has brought to the part of "Snarleyow" one of the best baritone voices in America. Turner & Murphy, last year with "Aladdin," are very much in evidence in "Sinbad." Other new people in the company are Flora Evans, Harry Clay Blaney, Eloise Willard and Martha Hainsford. J. L. Guilmette, the original of the part, is still the flinty-hearted parent. The "Sinbad" ballets have all been re-arranged by Signor Bianciferri and are led by Mike, Ferrero. The choruses are large, and the acts unusually pretty and clear voiced every for a Henderson production. The sale of seats opens to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at Jamieson's.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Scaife v. Colonist an application was made to Mr. Justice Walker in chambers this morning that the defendants give particulars of their plea of justification, and the order was made. The action is for an alleged libel contained in an article in the Colonist of November 3rd last entitled "Journalistic Ruffianism," which reflected on Mr. Scaife as editor of the Province. Among other defenses the defendants plead fair comment and justify the truth of their charges. Archer Martin for plaintiff and A. P. Luxton for defendants.

County Court is sitting this afternoon with Mr. Justice Drake presiding. The first case was that brought by Margaret Holmes against the city for \$1000 damages for personal injuries from a fall plaintiff had whilst walking in a northerly direction along the sidewalk on the east side of Fernwood road. There was a jury with Mr. Samuel Reid as foreman. The accident happened on the 8th of November, 1894 to the plaintiff while returning from a lecture given by Lady Aberdeen. It was caused by the plaintiff falling from the platform in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall into the space between the sidewalk and the fence. Dr. J. D. Helmcken was called to testify as to the injuries plaintiff received. A. H. Shook testified that at the time of the accident the sidewalk was 18 to 20 inches from the fence, but planks were laid lengthwise between sidewalk and fence. The trial is still going on. Mr. Dennis Murphy for the plaintiff and Messrs. W. J. Taylor and C. D. Mason for defendants.

A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-o-r-o-m-a.

**Corona Photos**  
At \$3.00 per Dozen  
Is something new, so do not miss the chance, as it is only for a month.

SKENE LOWE, 63 Government Street.

## A NEW PROPOSITION

Mr. Wilkinson Offers to Build the Fraser River Bridge on Certain Conditions.

The Bridge to be Open to Use by Any Railway Paying Certain Agreed Toll.

Premier Turner, having by his utterances in discussing Mr. Kennedy's motion in the legislature, intimated the government's intention of refusing the proposed Fraser river bridge guarantee, Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, who wrote to the Board of Trade a few days ago regarding the matter, has submitted a proposition to the corporation of New Westminster, in which he offers to build the bridge on the following conditions:

(a) That the corporation put him in a position to receive the \$180,000 promised by the province at the rate of \$18,000 per annum for ten years.

(b) That the tolls collected on an agreed basis be handed over to him.

(c) That the Dominion subsidy be guaranteed by the city to the amount of \$100,000, and that in default of such amount being given, the city make any sum subsidy up to \$100,000 by the issue of its bonds to that amount bearing 4 1/2 per cent. payable over forty years or less.

(d) That the city guarantee the necessary money in the shape of similar bonds for the construction of the New Westminster-Steveston Railway as suggested to the provincial government.

(e) That the bridge be an absolutely free bridge, open to use by any railway on payment of certain agreed tolls.

(f) That the bridge be also open to certain passenger traffic, subject to certain agreed tolls.

(g) That the tolls be distributed in the following proportion, viz: (1) That the first charge on the tolls be hypothecated for the payment of interest and a sinking fund on an agreed amount of money which it may be found necessary to raise over and above the two amounts contributed by the province and the Dominion, or in default of the Dominion by the city, as stated above. (2) That the second charge on the tolls be hypothecated to the city in relief of any interest or sinking fund required for the service of the bonds issued, either for the construction of the bridge or the Westminister-Steveston railway. (3) That the balance of the tolls after such payments be retained by Mr. Wilkinson. (4) That the bridge and approaches thereto be free of city taxation for ever. (5) That the revenue of the bridge be administered by the mayor of the city of New Westminster and by Mr. Wilkinson or his nominee, and that any question in dispute shall be settled by a person to be nominated by the secretary of state for the colonies.

## POLICE COURT GRIND.

The Latimer Robbery and Chinese Perjury Cases Again Remanded.

There was quite a long calendar at the city police court this morning, but most of the cases were remanded. A Chinaman was fined \$5 for a breach of the revenue by-law, and warrants were issued for a vagrant, a keeper of a bawdy house and of an inmate of a bawdy house, the latter trio having failed to appear when summoned. The Latimer case was remanded until to-morrow at the request of Mr. G. Murphy, who has been retained for a vagrant, a keeper of a bawdy house and of an inmate of a bawdy house, the latter trio having failed to appear when summoned. The Latimer case was remanded until to-morrow at the request of Mr. G. Murphy, who has been retained for a vagrant, a keeper of a bawdy house and of an inmate of a bawdy house, the latter trio having failed to appear when summoned.

## ONE OF THE HOLMES VICTIMS.

The Search Begun for the Body of Emily Van Tassel.

Chicago, April 16.—The basement of Albert Joachim's house and candy store, No. 134 Milwaukee street, has of late been investigated with much growing interest. Hundreds of people have visited it since Holmes gave notice of his intention to dig for a vagrant, a keeper of a bawdy house and of an inmate of a bawdy house, the latter trio having failed to appear when summoned. The Latimer case was remanded until to-morrow at the request of Mr. G. Murphy, who has been retained for a vagrant, a keeper of a bawdy house and of an inmate of a bawdy house, the latter trio having failed to appear when summoned.

## DEATH OF E. W. KING.

The Well Known Montreal Banker Has Passed Away.

Montreal, April 16.—News has reached here of the death of E. W. King, formerly general manager and for some years president of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. King retired from active business in 1893, and lived in England. He went recently to the Riviera in search of health and died there.

## WAS IT A WARNING.

In reply to his letter she wrote a sweetly sentimental one. He expected to visit her shortly and the journey was considered somewhat dangerous. So the little command her correspondent to the care of a kind Providence, but she forgot her prescription points, and the last sentence read: "May the good Lord preserve you from your Blide."

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD.

Coloroma THE PERFECT MOUTH TONIC. IT LEAVES THE MOUTH IN A MOST DELICIOUS STATE OF FRESHNESS.

## WRECK REPORTED.

Lumber and Portions of a Large Vessel Found in Fitz Hugh Sound.

The Atlantic Liner Speed Passes Through a Hurricane Off Sandy Hook.

Mr. James Colville, of Fitzhugh Sound, reports in a letter received here that the whole coast in the vicinity of Calvert Island and Fitzhugh Sound, situated to the north of Vancouver Island, is littered with lumber, lath, etc., and the wreckage of some large craft. Timbers with large brass bolts in them were piled up on the beach. A piece of timber with the word "Geneva" branded in large letters, also came in. The dealer of that name, owned by Hall, Goepel & Co., is at present in Japanese waters. The only other vessel of that name known to be in Pacific waters is a barkentine, 471 tons register, owned by Matthew Turner, 122 California street, San Francisco. She is in command of Capt. Paulsen, and was reported on April 9th at Kahula, Hawaii, to which port she went with lumber from Piner Sound. If San Francisco shipping reports are to be relied on, it would be simply impossible for this Geneva to leave the Hawaiian Islands and reach the north of Vancouver Island at the time the wreckage was first seen. The finding of a piece of timber with the name "Geneva" inscribed is strong evidence that the wrecked vessel bore that name, but it cannot be considered conclusive evidence that such was the case. It is just possible that the San Francisco shipping report stating that the barkentine Geneva reached Kahula is in error and that the vessel lumber laden from the Sound met with a storm and was driven to the north of Vancouver Island. The Geneva had orders to return from Kahula to San Francisco, where she is chartered to load supplies for Alaska.

Southampton, April 16.—The North German steamship Speed, Capt. Willgerod, from New York April 7, arrived here at 8:50 this morning. She reported having passed through a terrific cyclone shortly after her departure from Sandy Hook. The steamship, however, was not injured.

The schooner Okanagan, which arrived at Port Gamble last Wednesday night, made steamer time from San Francisco, making the trip in exactly four days.

The C. P. N. Company's steamer Danube will leave for northern ports next Sunday evening.

## AGAINST THE CIGARETTE.

Chicago Tribune: A law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to children has passed the legislative body of Ohio and Iowa the same day. The question of constitutionality will be raised in both states, and the law may never become effective, but the question of desirability will never be raised. The necessity of protecting people, especially young people, from their temptations and themselves has always been coincident with the necessity of protecting them from others. No other police could be sold with impunity, and in all communities the cigarette should be so hedged about with restrictions that to reach the hands of children would be practically impossible. The crusade in these two states is an expression of feeling that is almost universal. The cigarette has been shown in the most unmistakable manner by the most convincing analysis to be a poison as deadly as it is insidious. Cigarettes often are not alive to its dangers, and its effects are slow though sure, and the expression of sentiment against it is dulled by the fact in which it is made to play a part. But surely it is no just to sap the energies of youth, even unto death, in a vain, pleasureless vice by a poison that is free as air and almost as cheap. The outcome of the legislation in Ohio and Iowa will be watched with interest by all who have the welfare of the rising generation and future generations at heart. If it goes on the statute book it will inspire the hope that at last a weapon has been found to combat the subtle enemy. It cannot be expected that children can be made to realize the dangers they invite; parents are helpless even by the most vigilant watchfulness, and only by law can the evil be obliterated.

—Everybody wants a wheel; everybody wants the best for the money; everybody ought to know the merits of the "Ideal" Car at Weller Bros. \* \* \* FOR \* \* \*

**ROYAL Baking Powder.**  
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

## Ladies

Who are in quest of the most becoming and latest styles in millinery should not fail to call and inspect the novelties in

## Bonnets,

Hats and Trimmings we are showing for Easter. A consignment of the latest novelties just to hand awaits your inspection. Don't forget the address, 30 Government Street, Opposite T. N. Hibben's Bookstore.

**BON TON**  
Millinery House,  
Mrs. E. H. Small.

## FLIES.

Finest English and Scotch Varieties From \$50.00 to \$20.00 a dozen. Largest and most complete assortment in British Columbia. All classes of Fishing Tackle, Complete stock of Cricket and Lawn Tennis gear.

HENRY SHORT & SONS,  
april 16 72 Douglas street.

## Why Not Embrace?

The opportunity we offer you daily of saving from 10 to 25 per cent. on each and every purchase made of us. Take our line of

—\$7.00 Suits.

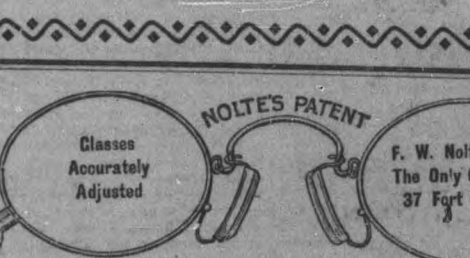
We guarantee that you will pay two to three dollars more outside of our store. They are made as carefully as goods commonly retailed at double the price. Of course we have them cheaper, and we also have them higher in price, but the same argument applies to all.

**CAMERON,** THE CASH CLOTHIER,  
55 JOHNSON STREET.

## Stout Men

At one time were compelled to get their Clothing made to order. Not so now. We have in stock a fine selection of Tailor-made Suits, specially got up for big men; prices from \$8 to \$18. Give us a trial.

**Gilmore & McCandless,**  
35 and 37 Johnson Street.



The Ladies of Victoria who are Housekeepers want

## PURE PRESERVES

And not cheap Jams, and should Try OKELL & MORRIS'. They are the Purest and Best, and are Perfection in Preserves. Sold by every Grocer in the city.

## Special Show

Ladies interested in Fancy Work should call and see our latest novelties in that line. Also a Summer Show of Children's Garments of every description. Monday & Tuesday, April 13 & 14 Mrs. W. Bickford, Somerset House, 61 & 63 Fort Street.

**DENTISTRY**  
—AT—  
One-Half the Usual Prices

For one month longer DR. MOODY will continue to give his services at the prices as advertised last month. This is owing to the very great demand that has been made upon his time—many patients having had to be turned away; so until the 1st of May these prices will hold good. Veneer base plates, perfect adaptation to the mouth.

## Full Set of Teeth, \$10.00.

Very Best Set of Teeth..... \$10 00  
First Teeth..... 5 00  
Gold Filling..... 3 00  
Amalgam Filling..... 1 00  
Cement Filling..... 1 00  
Extracting Teeth..... 50  
Children's Teeth..... 25  
Cleaning Teeth..... 1 00  
The very best workmanship and material guaranteed. REMEMBER the best workmanship and the latest appliances and methods used in my office. The same work for which before the cut double the amount was charged. By aid of Electric Reflector work can be done just as well in the evenings.

**Dr. H. P. MOODY,**  
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery. NOTE THE ADDRESS—Moody Block, Cor. Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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Has been caused in Wheeling Circles by the

## DAYTON.

See it and be convinced.

**Beeston-Humber Cylinders,**  
22 BROAD STREET.  
C. A. Cadman Agent J. & J. Taylor, Toronto.

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P. O. Box 603. Tel 13-13



## GREAT MINES OF B. C.

Mr. Gliddon, of Butte, Tells a London Financial Paper of Their Importance.

"It is Pettifoggy Politeness That is Keeping Canada Back," Says the American.

London Financial Review.—Several times of late there have appeared articles in our English journals describing the advantages of investing capital in Canada in general, and in British Columbia especially. These have included magazine articles, and two notable letters in the Times. New interest is being stirred up in this section by such schemes as the one suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, and the feeling that is growing in strength, that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen of the empire to assist as far as he can to develop our own colonies.

One of our reporters called upon Mr. De Patron Gliddon, at 91 Queen street, Cheapside, to learn whether he had any information upon the gold mining section of the province that would be of interest to our readers.

Mr. Gliddon said: "I know quite a little about British Columbia, as I have taken a great interest in that section of Canada. Indeed my home in Butte is headquarters for most of the business done up there, I guess. You are probably surprised at that statement, but the fact is that the great development of mining in British Columbia has been done, not by the British people, but by the citizens of the United States. The untiring hustle of the American leads him to disregard state lines, and his commercial audacity makes him take chances and win prizes that the super-conservative son of John Bull never has a chance of getting.

Quite a good deal of interest is being taken in mining in the province now, a-days, and I learn that Vancouver is to have a chamber of mines and Victoria a stock exchange.

British Columbia generally is very thoroughly mineralized, it would not be easy to mention any part of the province which by the way is three times as large as Great Britain, that does not contain mineral lands.

Probably about the best known mining district is the Cariboo, which has already produced over ten millions pounds ready produced over ten million pounds worth of gold, and yet so backward has been the development of the country, that they have neither a railroad nor any locomotive of any kind, and all ore has to be carried in wagons, at a most serious cost.

Then there is the Kootenay district, in which are some of the very best mines on the American continent. This is the district that is so largely controlled by United States capitalists. There is for instance, the great War Eagle mine, controlled by men living in Butte, Montana, and Spokane, Washington. Now that mine cost these shrewd Americans for all development, so I am told, just about \$50,000, and they have divided up for their profits already two and one-half that sum of money. The average value of their ore is about two ounces, but thoroughly authenticated assays, run as high as 800 ounces to the ton, while one assay went as high as 1100 ounces. Besides this great mine, there are the Le Roi and the Josie, and I happen to know that something like eighteen months ago, or rather less, both of these were offered here in London for a mere song, but were scarcely looked at, but a couple of American miners from over the border got hold of them, and they have proved much more than they were stated to be, so that instead of being purchasable for a few hundred pounds, they could not be touched for less than half a million dollars. And the whole of these three properties are in the hands of citizens of the United States.

The average value of ore in Trail Creek is about the same as in the best gold fields of Colorado, excepting a ways Cripple Creek, and the average will easily show double that of the Rand mines.

What British Columbia wants badly is some large companies to develop her wonderful resources, to build railroads, to locate good townships, to open up her mines, and also to induce settlers to till her soil and make some commercial use of her marvelous wealth of lumber.

What do you think about the government of the province, asked our reporter. Are there any difficulties in that direction? "Well," said Mr. Gliddon, "I think that, generally speaking, the government of Canada is behind the spirit of the age. It seems unable to follow the Star of Empire on its westward course. This is due to its centralization in Ottawa, I presume. Now, take the case of the War Eagle mine. That company opened up the mine, and were the men who have made the mineral wealth of Trail Creek known. The mine is in a district that is quite close to the United States, and on account of the miserable lack of railroad facilities in Canada the owners had to have their ore carried through the States to a smelter. It was also necessary for them to purchase supplies of all kinds either in Butte or Spokane, both towns being in the United States. There was necessarily some duty to be paid to the Canadian government and the need for a customs officer, so the office was put on duty at the boundary, and so parsimonious was the Canadian government that the salary of that customs officer was charged to the War Eagle company, a matter of £10 per month.

"It is pettifoggy politeness like that that is keeping back Canada and is driving the flower of the Canadian youth over the line into the United States, for I have been surprised every year during my residence in South Dakota and Montana to notice the large number of Canadians that are coming to live on one side of the line, and how rapidly they become naturalized citizens.

"British Columbia is most undoubtedly an almost untouched cornucopia of wealth, and if it can get the capital that is needed for its development, and the right kind of broad-minded men to be at the head and front of its affairs, it will become one of the very wealthiest of all the British possessions.

Best for Wash Day

For quick and easy work  
For cleanest, sweetest  
and whitest clothes

Surprise is best

# SURPRISE SOAP

Best for Every Day

For every use about the house  
Surprise works best and cheapest.

See for yourself.

"I should like to see some really big development company that would be in the hands of wealth and brains take in hand the work of opening up and making known the resources of British Columbia, and I am confident that the syndicate that does so will make ample returns, and will do splendid work for the British empire at large, and likewise provide rooms for tens of thousands in Great Britain who would like to go to the American continent, but who for one reason or other do not care to emigrate to the United States or Mexico."

### IN WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

Mr. Morrison Opens His Campaign With a Meeting at Mission.

Mission City April 14.—The political hall in the electoral district of New Westminster was set in motion here last evening by Aulay Morrison, the Liberal candidate for the district, assisted by Alex. Henderson, of New Westminster, and Mr. Macdonell, of Vancouver. There was a large attendance of electors at the meeting, which was held in the Board of Trade room, and which was ably and impartially presided over by Mr. Desbrisay, who, upon motion, took the chair. He thanked the electors for the honor conferred upon him, and asked for a fair, patient hearing. He then invited Captain Livingstone Thompson, of Hatzic, and Reeve Cade, of Mission, to take seats on the platform, an invitation which these gentlemen accepted. C. J. Sim was unanimously chosen as secretary.

Mr. Morrison was the first to address the audience, which he did in an able, logical speech. He said the present was not a scheduled meeting, and expressed the hope that at an early date he would have the pleasure of addressing the electors upon the questions of the day in the company of his friend, Mr. Atkinson, the Conservative candidate. He then for some time spoke clearly and lucidly concerning the questions now before the electors of Canada, and especially so the history of the facts leading up to the legislation known as the remedial bill, now being so warmly discussed in the house of commons. After giving a brief sketch of the historical occurrences from the conquest of Canada, the speaker quoted date by date in the clearest way the legislation which had been undertaken with reference to the rights of minorities in the matter of education up to Confederation in 1867. From this point he took up the history of what is at present agitating the province of Manitoba and all Canada, the bill of rights of 1890, drawn up by the first council, as well as three later on, was dealt with to show that the rights claimed for the present minority are based upon no special treaty. The remedial government under these bills are explicitly refused recognition by the Dominion government, but in 1871 an act was passed allowing separate schools, which however, was repealed in 1890, and the present non-sectarian school act passed by the legislature of Manitoba. He then discussed at some length the act of 1890, and the reason for passing it. He showed that the minority received a very much larger share of the per capita grant for educational purposes than the others did. The system was defective. So much so that the illiteracy of the minority was a scandal to the whole province. After giving the steps taken through the courts, and the strict meaning of the privy council of England, he pointed out the necessity for showing that a grievance existed. The indefensible action of the federal government in connection with the whole affair was referred to briefly. He then apologized for the necessity of his remarks, and concluded his speech, and concluded this portion of his remarks with considerable applause.

Several questions were asked Mr. Morrison, all of which he answered satisfactorily. Mr. Henderson was applauded on coming forward. He began by observing that the large attendance indicated the warm interest they were taking in federal politics, a feature which he was delighted to observe. He then referred to the debt of the Dominion, which had been increased enormously by the Conservative government. The national debt of Great Britain during the same period had been greatly increased, as was likewise that of the United States. Comparisons were made between the debt and expenditure of the country during the regime of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and that of the Conservative party since that period. The increase in the indebtedness and expenditure of the Dominion was traced to the extravagance and corruption of the Conservative government. In proof of this assertion Mr. Henderson quoted instances in which the grossest of hoodlums and mal-administration had been proved. No other conclusion could be reached, said the speaker, by an honest man, than that the government was incapable and corrupt. The way in which the province had been dealt with in the matter of expenditure of public moneys was a disgrace and needed improvements were referred to and the manner in which he brought out his points in regard to the neglect which had been manifested in relation to the Fraser river brought down the house with rounds of applause. Then the fiscal policy of the Dominion government was taken in hand by Mr. Henderson. The injustice of imposing a tariff to suit 12 per cent. of the population to the injury of the remaining 88 per cent. was dealt with at length. The government, he charged, was humbugging the farmer by making this desirable class carry the burdens of taxation. He hoped that the electors by their votes at the polls would see to it that in the New Westminster electoral district, at all events, such a condition of affairs would not be allowed to prevail any longer.

This power the electors had in their own hands, and he sincerely hoped they would exercise their franchise wisely and well. Great applause followed Mr. Henderson as he resumed his seat.

Capt. Thompson claimed that the candidate to be elected should be a resident of the country and not a city man. "He was a personal friend of both gentlemen who had preceded him. They were followers and supporters of Hon. Mr. Laurier, a gentleman, to whom, politically, he was opposed. He claimed that Mr. Laurier had changed his views on many of the questions of the day, and was likely to do so again. (Cries of No, no, no, and Yes, yes, yes.) He was afraid that if elected the policy of the Liberal party would change the affairs of the country. He then attempted a criticism of the speeches of Messrs. Morrison and Henderson. He believed it would be a difficult task for the Liberals to convince the farmers of the district that free trade would be to their advantage.

A Voice.—It is not the intention of the Liberals to do this; but will place them on a footing with other classes who are looked after and fostered by the government. (Applause.)

The chairman then called upon D. G. Macdonell, of Vancouver, who had come up with Mr. Morrison, to address the meeting. Mr. Macdonell is an M.P.P. for Lennox, Ont., and at the general election for the house of commons in 1887 was only defeated by 75 votes. The manner in which he acquitted himself as a speaker, and the facts he is possessed of created a genuine and agreeable surprise to all who had the pleasure of listening to him. He was hardly told that this had been his first appearance on a public platform in British Columbia, and it is certain more may be heard of him. He is a graceful, deliberate speaker, and intends, I understand, to resume the practice of his profession in Vancouver at the expiration of the legal term which will enable him to do so. During his address he was frequently applauded. He defended the legal fraternity from the charges frequently laid against them by those who did not favor their appearance in parliament. Both candidates belonged to the profession and it was the duty of the electors to choose the best. He denied emphatically the statement of Capt. Thompson that Mr. Laurier and the Liberals had changed their principles. Were this true there were about 200 men in the house of commons who would stand up and call them to account for doing so. He was hardly told that this had not been done. He then took up the tariff; the Esquimalt and Quebec gravelling docks; and other scandals and the manner in which he handled these left no room for doubting that he was discussing matters of which he was a competent speaker. His speech drew out a stirring one and created much enthusiasm with the Liberals and others present in opposition to the government. At its close he was warmly applauded.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the chairman and secretary, the gentlemen who had addressed them, and with three cheers for the Queen the meeting was over.

Before dispersing considerable discussion took place amongst those present, good naturedly, however, but giving rise to the ascription of those who attempted to uphold the conduct or policy of the government.

### THE VALUE OF EXERCISE.

William Curtis Gibson of 39 East Houston street believes, says the New York Sun, that it is the duty of every good citizen to look younger than his years. He says that only the lazy man and the criminals should look their age. A good guesser would say that Mr. Gibson is not more than 45 years old, and it is only when he indulges in personal recollections of early New York that he is led to believe that his looks are deceptive. "If more elderly men took exercise as I do," he said to a man who complimented him on his youthful appearance, "there would be fewer old looking men on Broadway. I take my exercise at four o'clock every afternoon, and I don't overdo it. I walk from Houston street up Broadway to Forty-second street. I find that I do it as easily as I did twenty years ago. It is not so much the amount of exercise that one takes as the regularity of it. So my eyesight is as good as ever it was, and so is my appetite. You will find that the young men of to-day who make century runs on the bicycle and indulge in violent athletic sports will I shivered out when they are my age. A little gentle exercise and a regular time for taking it has always been my motto. Laugh and grow fat is bad advice. One is better for taking it, but fat and laughter, as manifested by stretching the mouth from ear to ear is simply a habit. It brings wrinkles. When a thing amuses me I say to myself, that is funny, but I don't stretch my mouth. It is just as satisfactory, and it delays the wrinkles."

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 75 cent bottles for sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Panels of good taste use Odolmore for their teeth.—Do you?

—Men's Mackintosh coats \$12. (74) more & McClelland.

### MILITARY MINERS.

Ottawa Officers After the Hidden Wealth of British Columbia.

Lieut.-Col. J. Wright, and Capt. Jamieson, of the 3rd battalion, Ottawa, leave for this evening bound for British Columbia. Lieut.-Col. Wright and Capt. Jamieson are mining as well as military men, and the former is a pilot in the Ontario district lying 600 miles north of the C. P. R. between the Peace river and the Fraser. He has a hydraulic plant on some rich placer beds, while the latter will remain at North Bend to take charge of hydraulic machinery which it is expected will be set in motion within a few weeks. Lieut.-Col. Wright had an interesting trip last summer when he made the location for his company, the 43rd mining and milling company of Ottawa. The discoveries owned by the company are on Monsoon and Slate creeks, about 400 miles inland from the Pacific, and 240 miles from Hazelton, at the Forks of the Skeena river. Last year Mr. Wright penetrated overland from Hazelton to Hazelton, it took back easily in a day and a half. Mr. Wright will leave Ashcroft in a few weeks, or as soon as the Fraser river is crossed, and what is known as the Fraser trail is followed. Lieut.-Col. Wright is not going on any wild goose chase. He has been there before and he does not expect on account of the great distance and amount of work to get many washings this season. It is confident that in a very short time after the machinery is well to work, he will send the output of his company to the precious metal. One solitary man last summer with a small stream of water in six weeks time took out \$1,000 on a placer claim. It is located near North Bend, and encircled village a considerable distance beyond Ashcroft. Each of these gentlemen are genuine mining enthusiasts and believe that by playing their faith to British Columbia they can achieve greater results than anywhere else in the world. Still they are interested in other mining, and being advisers mine near Hazelton, on the Skeena, and in the Fraser. They are considered a wonderful property, the surface of which is covered with silver, so rich that the company have been obliged to keep a guard over it ever since the discovery last fall. It will be developed this coming summer.—Winnipeg Northwest.

Perfect wisdom Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicines to keep themselves perfectly healthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health.—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It gives good health because it builds upon the true foundation—pure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

M. Marbut, late chef and proprietor of the Poodle Dog restaurant in this city, has been secured as chef at the St. Alice, Harrison Hot Springs.

—Some very pretty and neat white figured muslins, etc., at Weyler Bros. Just arrived.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

### TRANSPORTATION.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Shuswap points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Nelson.

7 A.M. L.V. SPOKANE... Ar. 5:30 P.M. Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 7:30 p.m., making connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:30 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

For rates and information apply at the company's offices. JOSEPH HUNTER, President. H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

Daily Sat'dy and Sun'dy

Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Esquimalt... 8:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.

Ar. Nanaimo... 11:30 A.M. 7:25 P.M.

Ar. Esquimalt... 12:00 P.M. 7:45 P.M.

GOING SOUTH.

Daily Sat'dy and Sun'dy

Lv. Esquimalt for Victoria... 8:00 A.M. 4:15 P.M.

Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria... 8:45 A.M. 4:45 P.M.

Ar. Victoria... 12:30 P.M. 8:00 P.M.

For rates and information apply at the company's offices. JOSEPH HUNTER, President. H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

St. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order.

Lv. Victoria... Tuesday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Nanaimo for Esquimalt, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Lv. Esquimalt for Nanaimo... Friday 7 a.m.

Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

WALLA WALLA... APRIL 17

FOR ALASKA.

MEXICO... APRIL 17

CITY OF TOPEKA... MAY 2 and 17

R. P. RITHEAT & CO., Agents.

Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

### TRANSPORTATION.

ATLANTIC

Steamship Agency

THROUGH TICKETS

TO AND FROM

ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

At Lowest Rates.

Saloon fares from \$40 to \$80, according to location of berth. Second cabin \$30 to \$40. Steerage, \$21.50.

SPECIAL RATE.

Parties sending for their friends in Europe will receive the benefit of a great reduction by purchasing their tickets here. For location of berths, sailing lists, etc., apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

General Agent, Victoria.

Cor. Fort and Government streets.

THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Is the only direct line to the

Cariboo

AND

Kootenay

Gold Fields.

Passengers should leave Victoria for Kootenay points on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday nights, making direct connections for

Nakusp, Three Forks, Sandon, Nelson, Robson,

Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Rossland, Trail Creek, Kaslo,

AND ALL KOOTENAY POINTS.

For Rates, Maps, etc., apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent,

Cor. Fort and Government Streets, Victoria.

GEO. MCL. BROWN,

Dis. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 2 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without consultation.

JOHN IRVING,

G. A. Carleton, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

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WALLA WALLA... APRIL 17

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MEXICO... APRIL 17

CITY OF TOPEKA... MAY 2 and 17

R. P. RITHEAT & CO., Agents.

Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.



## THE YOUNG LIBERALS

Large Number of Enthusiastic Liberals Enjoy a Delightful Smoking Concert.

Spirited Speeches by the Candidates  
—A Programme of Songs by Local Artists.

Nothing was lacking at the smoking concert given last evening under the auspices of the Young Liberal Club but success, for the committee rooms, large as they are, were too small to accommodate the crowds of enthusiastic Young Liberals who were present. Every seat in the hall was filled and standing room was at a premium. There was also present a sprinkling of members of the old Liberal Association, and others who, although they have not yet been enrolled as members, are determined to do everything in their power to rescue Victoria from the hands of the hoodlums and co-operators who are misgoverning at Ottawa.

Mr. George E. Powell had charge of the programme. It could not have been in more capable hands. From start to finish there was not a dull moment. The programme was so arranged that the songs humorous, songs patriotic and songs sentimental were neatly interspersed among the short, spirited addresses delivered by the candidates and others.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, president of the Young Liberal Club, who was in the chair, did much towards making the entertainment a success by his pointed remarks on campaign work and the leading political topics.

The first number on the programme was a piano solo by Professor Alexander, whose playing was greeted with shouts of applause. Mr. James Pilling's songs contained amusing hits on well known local men, and fairly brought down the house. Mr. Hayes, a dark-complexioned man, evidently took the trouble to make himself thoroughly posted on Canadian politics, for his remarks at the state of chaos which prevails at Ottawa, the San Pedro, "our cabinet minister" and other matters in which Victorians are interested were greatly appreciated. Before leaving the platform Mr. Hayes handled the bones and tripped the light fantastic in a manner befitting color and race. Mr. Herbert Kent varied the programme by a patriotic song sung in his usual excellent manner. Mr. Clement Rowlands and Mr. Brownlee's songs were also loudly cheered and they generously responded. Mr. Richardson, an old favorite at Young Liberal entertainments, accompanied himself on the auto-harp and kept the large audience convulsed with laughter by his very humorous songs.

Dr. Milne delivered a short but spirited address. He complimented the Young Liberal Association on the excellent work they had done in the by-election and commended them on having a president who was such a tower of strength to the Liberal party. The doctor referred to the good work done by the parent association and its president, Mr. Geo. Riley. Popular feeling throughout the country was undoubtedly with the Liberals, as is shown by the statements of well-known Conservatives like Mr. Sheppard. Five provincial premiers out of the seven would probably enter the fight in the Liberal interest. They would be a tower of strength to the Liberal party, and victory was assured. These signs of the times should and would be an incentive to the Liberals of Victoria, who with active campaign work could return two Liberal members from the city of Victoria.

Mr. Templeman could heartily endorse the remarks of Dr. Milne with respect to the valuable services rendered during the by-election by the Young Liberals and their president, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, and also by President Riley and the members of the parent Liberal association. To him one of the most gratifying features of the late contest was the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Bodwell on the public platform. Mr. Templeman referred to the conditions of affairs at Ottawa and felt rather pleased that he was defeated at the all night sessions there and the probable prohibition of his fellow members for speaking in his seat. (Laughter.) Mr. Templeman felt that the man above all others who was working in the interests of the Liberal candidates in Victoria was Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the moribund Conservative party. Mr. Templeman asked for the support of all opponents to the Dominion Government, not on personal grounds but because of their dissatisfaction with the government's policy and methods of administration. He hoped all would work for the two candidates and when election day comes round that all would vote the straight ticket.

The entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

—As baldness makes one look prematurely old, so a full head of hair gives to mature life the appearance of youth. To secure this and prevent the former, Ayer's Hair Vigor is confidently recommended. Both ladies and gentlemen prefer it to any other dressing.

## HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

Dear Editor:  
Please state in your valuable journal, that if any suffer from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, Night Losses, etc., will write me in confidence, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for no money, having nothing to sell. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone absolute secrecy and as I do not, of course, wish to expose myself either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

—Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth—Use Odors for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

## British Columbia.

## NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, April 16.—It is to be regretted that the government have not seen fit to deal with the question of the appointment of the third member of the licensing board, as in consequence matters are becoming more complicated. Mayor Davison called a meeting of a board of police commissioners yesterday and meeting Mr. Simpson at the council chambers said to that gentleman, "It is not time to sit," but instead of answering this query Mr. Simpson retorted, "It is none of your business." What ever feeling may exist between those gentlemen does not concern the public, in whose interests they are appointed, and it is essential that if they cannot conduct the business as they ought then it is the place of the government to appoint persons who will attend to it. Constable Thompson was yesterday notified by the mayor that his services were no longer required, according to a resolution recently passed by the council, but when the constable referred to Mr. Simpson that gentleman informed him that he could pursue his duties until a meeting of the full board of the commissioners. It is very plain that no satisfactory solution can be arrived at as Judge Harrison, the third member of the board, has never yet taken his seat, nor does it appear that he has any intention of so doing. The public are getting tired of this sort of thing and it is time steps are taken to remedy it.

The recent concert given at Wellington in aid of the Nanaimo hospital netted the sum of \$217, which has been handed over to the hospital board.

## ROSSLAND.

S. M. Wharton has increased the force at the Cliff from six to fourteen hands. The air compressor and machine drills will be installed shortly.

The Jumbo has stopped cross-cutting and the tunnel will now be driven straight for the shaft, about 60 feet distant, when an upraise to connect with it will be made.

The work of grading Rossland's streets has at last been begun vigorously. On Monday a contract was let to Billy Carpenter in the sum of \$5000 for the grading of portions of Spokane street and Le Roi avenue.

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The War Eagle company paid a dividend of \$25,000 last Wednesday, being 5 cents per share on the capital stock of \$500,000. This is the fourth dividend paid by the War Eagle Company. The first was \$32,000, paid February 28, 1895. Two of \$50,000 each were paid last summer. The total amount now paid is \$157,000. This has been done in a little over one year. During that time the company has paid for very extensive development work, one feature of which is a tunnel 800 feet long. It has also paid for a \$200,000 compressor plant. The War Eagle company has enough ore piled up in old tunnels and on outside platforms to pay a dividend twice as large as the one paid Wednesday, but the ore cannot be got to the smelter on account of the bad roads. The Iron Mask also has at least \$25,000 worth of ore which it is unable to ship.

At a meeting of the Le Roi company in Spokane on Friday evening it was resolved to pass the monthly dividend, although there was an ample surplus in the treasury, out of which the \$25,000 could have been paid. The course was adopted was thought of by one and was especially urged by Col. Turner, president of the company, in view of the inability to ship ore, owing to the bad roads and of the further fact that a contract was about to be entered into for a 40-drill compressor plant. When it had been determined at the meeting to make the monthly dividend the managing committee was authorized to enter into a contract with the Canadian Rand Drill company for the immediate erection of a 40-drill plant.

The Miner is able to announce that all the essential arrangements have been completed for the building of two new smelting plants near Rossland of very large capacity. One of these will be at some point on the Columbia river—possibly at the point where the surveyed line of the Canadian Pacific railroad strikes that stream. This point is 10 miles north of Rossland. Of the site may be at Rossland. Anyhow it is to be on the river and on the line of the C. P. R. It is to treat silver-lead and copper ores and will draw from both the Trail creek and Slovan districts. The company to build it is one of the strongest in the United States and already has extensive smelting and refining works one for the Canadian Pacific railroad, as the arrangement is a very fortunate one. It will enable that line to be an active competitor for the copper-gold ores of the Rossland district and the lead-silver ores of the Slovan. The second of the two new smelting plants erected will be on the line of the Spokane and Northern railroad. It is to be a smelting plant rather than a smelter. It will make a specialty of copper matte which will be sent to another place to be refined. The company back of this enterprise is also an American concern and now has a plant in operation in the States. We are not able to give the exact location of the new works, possibly they will be at Northport, possibly at Sheep Creek falls and possibly still nearer Rossland. It will be built to serve the purposes of the Spokane & Northern railroad, just as the other one will be built to serve the purposes of the Canadian Pacific. These two of the railroads, including Mr. Healy's narrow gauge, will have a smelting plant of its own.

Rossland Prospector.

The Iron Mask has enough ore in sight to pay many big dividends.

A little development work on the Cracker Jack is giving encouraging results.

which becomes very apparent as work proceeds. Without sinking a foot from the tunnel it has a vertical depth of 320 feet, and it will have taken out many thousands of tons of ore before there is any hitting bottom.

Since the big showing in the No. 2 tunnel of the War Eagle was struck about three weeks ago, drifting along the hanging wall has progressed about 100 feet. There is no foot wall in sight and the width of the ledge is therefore not determined.

The 40-foot shaft on the Poorman Fracture was sunk on the lead and the bottom of it is in ore. A tunnel was run 300 feet and a 70 foot upraise started to connect with the shaft. Only 35 feet remain between the upraise and the shaft. When this connection is made the extent of the ore body can be more readily determined.

At present only about sixty men are employed at the Le Roi, but that number will be increased soon as the double compartment shaft, started at the 300 foot level, reaches the surface. It is now up 250 feet and progressing at the rate of five feet a day. Someone has commented the ore blocked out by the crosscuts on the 350 and 450 levels to be worth \$2,000,000. Yesterday a start was made for the 500 foot level.

Interest in the developments in the west end of the camp are likely to be still further increased by the work now being done on the Gold Hill. As far back as August, '94, seven tons of ore taken from a 65 foot shaft—were shipped from this property. Nothing more was done with it until last fall, when a tunnel was run some distance. A short time ago the present prospect of the Gold Hill Mining company let a contract to run this tunnel 100 feet further. It will cut a ledge to a depth of 205 feet, and if it should prove to be as good there as in the bottom of the shaft, regular shipments will be made.

While at Victoria last week, Mr. J. L. Warner, superintendent of the O. K. mine, succeeded in interesting Mr. Hedley Chapman and others in one of the properties of this camp on which he has been "keeping camp" for two years, viz. the Georgia. When Mr. Warner returned to the camp Tuesday evening he was prepared to offer the Georgia people \$10,000 cash and \$15,000 on the 28th of May. The offer was accepted. The papers and checks were drawn on Wednesday. J. L. Warner will be superintendent and will develop the property by driving a tunnel from the gulch which divides Moose Creek mountain from Columbia mountain, and by drifts and tunnels, without recourse to shafts, as from the tunnel in the gulch 300 feet of stopping ground is readily attained.

## BY BOOK POST.

Two pleasant books came to me recently, the one by Jane Barlow entitled "Maureen's Fairing," the other "A Ringy Lass" by Mary Beaumont. Both are collections of short stories and evince unmistakable power in that style of writing which for lack of a better name we term character-sketching.

"Maureen's Fairing," as are the other tales in the book, is of that land whence emigrate comic papers, on a mountain side of which two old women stood at twilight at a cabin door. "Across the narrow valley they confronted a range of hills softer and greener, whose ridge still rose into the light of the summer sun-setting; but the valley itself was full of long shadows, and its windings ended to right and left in a faint haze, paler and dimmer than the mingling eyes of blue smoke." Maureen is a "dark" girl, whose beautiful violet eyes seem neither the rising nor the setting of the sun. Her brother Roddy looked as if he had on a burnished skull cap, his red hair was so short and sleek. While the two old women gazed over the shadowed valley the brother and sister stood by the turf a bit away and listen to the rabbits coming out to play in the dusk. To Maureen they are the fairies, the "little people" to whom the golden-tufted ragworts around the blind girl's recycling place are especially sacred and may therefore orthodoxly be associated with their proceedings. So Roddy has told her, and night after night the brother gives her glowing accounts of what the fairies all unseen to her, are doing. To-night it is "a cattle fair no less, wild every manner of little baste-drivin' out to it." To Maureen's implicit belief and consequent delight, these comes within the hour a shock which destroys her faith in the universe, including primarily Roddy and the little people. A lad from the village seeks himself beside them.

"Is it sitting watching the rabbits you were at?" said Christie. "There's a great authority of them out on the hillside to-night."

Maureen explains that they are listening to the fairies. Christie laughs good-humoredly and Roddy urges him in a fierce aside to "whist! gabbin' about rabbits." But Maureen's quick ear catches the sound, and she stood for a long time in distress with drooping head.

"I wish," she said at last, without looking up, "I wish I had the sight of me eyes, the way that people couldn't be makin' a fool of me."

The remorse of Christie and his subsequent love of Maureen are sympathetically told.

The other tales are interesting reading. "A Cream-Colored Cactus" shows what a single plant means to those whose lives are poor and barren of beauty. "A Year and a Day" is a pathetic account of a lass who grew to old and lonely waiting for a faithless lover, still thinking that the year and a day he was to be gone had not yet passed by. There is a little bit of tender-heartedness in "Stopped by St. Paul," which is good to read of.

be seen of all who sailed in the bight beyond where the low rocks lie beneath the water."

The two scholastic works which he unfortunately on my desk, are both leaders in English and Greek, the "First Greek Book" as edited and compiled by Mr. C. W. Gleason and Miss C. S. Atherton, and "Metzger's Elementary English." In the latter, which supplies or suggests material for a three years course in language work, an attempt has been made to show how lessons in reading, geography and natural history may be made to contribute to the language training of pupils. The compilers place value also upon training the imagination. The best fables, fairy tales and folk stories are recommended to be read to the children in connection with the prescribed lessons. The latter part of the work is a preparation for the higher study of grammar. The lessons are variously grouped and divided and arranged in order of sequence. Foundation is laid for composition, oral reading, writing, grammar and all other English subjects. The illustrations and selection of interesting reading matter add much to the attractiveness of the work.

The "First Greek Book" introduces several important changes in the order of study hitherto. The second series, of its frequent use, is introduced early in the book and the old stumbling block, contract nouns and adjectives are postponed for consideration until they naturally occur. Dialogues, fables and reading exercises from continuous text are given early in the book and continued throughout.

This is obvious when the young student is promoted into authors. The study of forms begins with the verb, followed by the O-declension of nouns. Mr. W. C. Collar's introduction to the text book is a discussion of the future place of Greek in school curriculum. He believes that Greek composition must go, since Latin composition affords sufficient scope for that particular kind of discipline. "Our business is not to train future professors of Greek. We must train our boys and girls to read—to read Xenophon and Thucydides and Herodotus and Livy. Whether one agrees or not with Mr. Collar there is no doubt but that the scholar who has failed to learn to read Greek in the original has lost something worth possessing, out of his or her life."

Current Literature for April keeps all its duty well in hand. Its literary gossip under different headings is always a notable feature and keeps one as current with what men and women of letters are doing. The excerpts from novels of the day and the short character sketches are, as usual, interesting reading. Extracts from articles of moment in all the magazines and papers, covering a wide range of subjects, sport, medicine, essays on life, sociology, statistical, legendary, Vanity Fair, travel, plants, animal life, etc., etc., are grouped under more or less comprehensive titles. No resume is ever so attractive as an actual selection to present the latter, well selected, is the aim of editors.

MADGE ROBERTSON.

"Maureen's Fairing," by Jane Barlow; A Ringy Lass, by Mary Beaumont. Macmillan & Co., publishers, London, England. Each 7s. 6d.

First Greek Book, by Gleason and Atherton. Cloth, Price \$1.00. Metzger's Elementary English, Cloth, 40c. American Book Co., Washington Square, New York City. Current Literature Publishing Co., New York City, \$3 per annum.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before eating, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

An Advertiser.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammation rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it. Charles H. Wetzel, 819 Huron, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10th, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Wedding presents, wedding presents, silver plated ware, fine china, brass goods, and a host of other things to select from at Weiler Bros.

There is a "best" in everything.

**BUY CYCLES**

but do it carefully. There are many good wheels—there are some better than others. There is one best.

**THE STEARNS**

The Yellow Fellow. Consult your interests by reading our catalogue; it tells many truths about bicycles, free.

**AMERICAN RATTAN CO.**  
TORONTO, ONT.  
CANADIAN BELLING AGENTS.

## Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to Lot 5, Subdivision of Lots 8 and 9, Block A, Extension A, Cloverdale Estate, Victoria, B. C., 1110.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title of Arthur B. Bell to the above Lot, dated the 23rd day of October, 1895, and numbered 17,511.

Office, Victoria, B. C., April 15th, 1896.

A. Y. WOOTTON,  
Deputy Registrar General.

## For Sale or To Let.

Splendid Farm, 80 acres, for sale or to let at Scotch. Fine house, barn and chicken house (holds 100 chickens). 50 acres ready to plant; remainder good for grazing. Apply to  
A. HARMAN & CO.,  
30 Broad Street.

**CARTER'S**  
**LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

## CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

ACHES they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

## ACHE

is the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it with others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 50 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## MUNICIPAL NOTICE

**Tax on Dogs.**

Owners of dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1896, on every dog within the city of Victoria is now due.

The provisions of the Pound By-law and the Revenue By-law, 1893, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. W. P. Winship is authorized to collect the above tax.

CHAS. KENT,  
Collector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,  
March 23rd, 1896.

**WHITE STAR**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

**Why Waste Time and Money**

making experiments with other baking powders, when

## WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.

**WHITE STAR**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
PURE & WHOLESOME

## OHN MESTON



## Carriage Maker

**BLACKSMITH, ETC.**  
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pave  
ment Streets.

## BUILT UP THE SYSTEM IN A WONDERFUL MANNER.

**REV. JOHN W. BELL, B.D.**  
**(HAMILTON, ONT.)**

**JAMES A. BELL,**  
**BEAVERTON, ONT.**

James A. Bell, of Beaver-ton, Ont., brother of the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., prostrated by nervous headaches. A victim of the trouble for several years.

South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former will be recognized by his thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Tompkins of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaver-ton, upon his influence, though perhaps more circumscribed than that of his eminent brother, is none the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly marred by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do it? work when this trouble takes hold of them and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, seemingly, the case with Mr. Bell? The trouble reached such intensity that last June he was completely prostrated. In this condition a friend recommended South American Nervine. Ready to try anything and everything, though he thought he had covered the list of proprietary medicines, he secured a bottle of this great discovery. A second bottle of the medicine was taken and the work was done. Employing his own language: "Two bottles of South American Nervine immediately relieved my headaches and have built up my system in a wonderful manner." Let us not depreciate the good our certamen and social reformers are doing in the world, but how ill-fitted they would be for their work were it not for the fact that South American Nervine brings to them when physical ills overcome them, and when the system, as a result of hard, earnest and continuous work, breaks down. Nervine treats the system as the other reformer treats the nerve of one who works on these nervous centers; gives to them health and vigor and then there comes a thorough system strong, healthy, fit to do any blood, and nervous system of every variety are things of the past.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.



